

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.
1st Dist.—HORACE P. BIDDLE, of Cass;
2d "—A. W. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson;
3d "—SIMON YANDES, of Marion;
4th "—WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, of Vigo.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
WILLIAM T. OTTO, of Floyd.

TREASURER OF STATE.
JOHN H. HARPER, of St. Joseph.

AUDITOR OF STATE.
ALBERT LANGE, of Vigo.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
WILLIAM A. PEELE, of Randolph.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JOHN YOUNG, of Marion.

FOR CONGRESS, NINTH DISTRICT.
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
RUFUS BROWN, of Marshall.

FOR CIRCUIT PROSECUTOR,
WILLIAM B. BIDDLE, of La Porte.

FOR COMMON PLEAS PROSECUTOR,
AMASA JOHNSON, of Marshall.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention will be held at the Court-House, in Plymouth, on

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, Surveyor, two Commissioners, perhaps, and Coroner. The Republicans, and all opposed to the present corrupt and profligate administration, in the several Townships of the county, are requested to meet on the Saturday previous at 2 o'clock, p. m., and appoint at least eight delegates for every 100 Republican votes polled in the township at the last Presidential election.

COUNTY CENTRAL COM.

In consequence of Doct. Sherman declining the nomination for Representative, it has been decided to nominate a candidate for that post on the above day.

The Republicans of Starke are invited to send delegates from every township in the county, in accordance with the above ratio, and meet at this place on the above day in joint Convention, for the purpose named. It is hoped the representation from every township in both counties, will at least be full. Come and let us counsel together.

County Convention.

The time appointed for holding the Republican Nominating Convention for this county, is drawing nigh. It is earnestly hoped that every township will hold meetings and appoint a full complement of delegates, such as will be sure to attend, and who will ably and faithfully represent the views and wishes of their constituents. Let this be done and the decisions of the Convention will be cheerfully submitted to by all the candidates and their friends, and not a ripple of discord be heard to disturb the harmony of the party.

Next Saturday is the time appointed for the Republicans of this (Center) township to meet and select candidates. The Democracy meet here the same day to appoint delegates to their convention; as they will probably claim the right of meeting in the Court-house, it has been thought advisable, to prevent jarring, for the Republicans to meet in the large lower room in the School-house. It is as good a place as the Court-house. One o'clock, p. m., remember, is the hour. All are earnestly requested to attend.

Starke County.

We hope to greet a large number of our Starke county friends here on the 24th, the day appointed for the joint Convention to select a candidate to represent Marshall and Starke in the next State Legislature. Every township in Starke, it is hoped, will send up delegates. They will find the Plymouth Republicans a whole-souled, hospitable set of fellows, with wives and daughters of the same stripe, boys also.

Although it is conceded by our Starke county friends that Marshall is entitled to the candidate, yet we want to see them here, to form their acquaintance and have the benefit of their advice and counsel. Don't say, friends, it will do no good for you to attend. It will prove mutually advantageous, we have no doubt. Come and see, any how.

The Kansas Immigration.

The Herald of Freedom of the 3d inst. says that immigration to Kansas has nearly closed for the season via the rivers. Families, however, continue to arrive overland. The bulk of the immigration this year has flowed into the valleys of the Big Blue, Republican, and Smoky Hill, though thousands have made their way to the Neosho and Walnut Creek.

Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Pa., it is said, has gone over to the support of the English bill. The New York Tribune takes back what he said in his favor on first hearing of his nomination as follows:

"A man who can get down on his face and dirt after that fashion for nothing but a big office, is not fit for a hog-yeve. We retract all that we ever said in favor of Montgomery, and hope he may be elected by whoever may succeed him."

Douglas in Chicago.

Hon. S. A. Douglas arrived at Chicago on Friday evening last, when he was received by his friends and admirers with great pomp and ceremony. The crowd in the neighborhood of the Tremont House, where he was received, was very large, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000, three fifths of which, the Press and Tribune estimate, were Republicans, attracted thither by curiosity and a desire to learn what position he would take toward the Administration. The crowd though large was not enthusiastic, but Mr. Douglas's vanity, we presume, was flattered sufficiently by the largeness of the crowd, the absence of enthusiasm being attributed to the enervating influence of the warm weather.

His speech on the occasion, though evidently prepared with great care, is not very creditable to him. Its verbiage is smooth, and in point of ability, it is about on a par with all his efforts; but it abounds with egotism and misrepresentations of Judge Lincoln's Springfield speech. We will here give an extract from Mr. Lincoln's speech, and another from Mr. D.'s, commenting on it, to show the unfairness of the latter:

Mr. Lincoln's position as Mr. Lincoln stated it:
"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe that this Government cannot endure permanently, half Slave and half Free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief, that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new, North as well as South."

Mr. Lincoln's position as Mr. Douglas stated it:
"In the first place he (Mr. Lincoln) sets out in his speech to say, quoting from Scripture, that 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' That the American Government divided into an equal number of Free and Slave States, cannot stand. That they should all be the one or all the other. In other words, he asserts as a fundamental principle of this Government, that there must be uniformity in the laws—local laws and domestic institutions of each and all the States of this Union. He therefore invites all the non-slaveholding States to band together, organize as one body, and make war upon slavery in Kentucky upon slavery in Virginia, upon slavery in the Carolinas, upon slavery in all the slaveholding States of the Union, and to persevere in that war until it shall be exterminated. He then invites the slaveholding States to band together as a unit, and make aggressive war upon the Free States of this Union, with a view to establish slavery in Illinois, New York, and New England—in every Free State of the Union—and keep up that warfare until it shall be firmly established in their limits. He advocates boldly and clearly a war of sections—a war of the North against the South—the Free States against the Slave States—a war of extermination to be continued relentlessly until the one or the other shall be universal, and all the States shall either become free or become slave."

The intelligent, honest reader cannot fail to see the unfairness of which Mr. D. is guilty. It would have been discreditable to a cross-road's politician.

Mr. Lincoln replied to Mr. Douglas on the following evening in Chicago, and utterly demolished his sophisms, pointing out his misrepresentations and unfairness in argument, in a manner which must have been any thing but else pleasant to the little gentleman.

The Philadelphia Press, in its "Glance at the Field," draws a gloomy picture for the administration in Pennsylvania. Lecomptonism in the Key Stone went pay a dime in the dollar. It is being rejected by all the shrewd politicians, even endorsed as it is by Congress. In nearly every congressional district in that State the democrats are either trying to get rid of the whole record—to bury it out of sight—or are bowing their Lecompton Representative into private life.

Nor is the party much better off in the South. "Occasional" writes from Washington: "Decidedly the aspects of the future is gloomy. The Kansas affair has not united the South in favor of the Administration. It has given new life to the Americans; it has excited much indignation in the democratic ranks in the South, on account of the proscriptive it has given rise to; it has not destroyed Wise, and it has divided the democrats in Maryland and in Delaware. In North Carolina D. K. McKee, a democrat, is making a stump canvass for Governor, and is denouncing Lecompton; in Tennessee F. P. Stanton was warmly welcomed and praised for his hostility to Lecompton; while in Louisiana the bitter strife is brewing between rival factions. In Missouri the two American members of Congress, Woodson and Anderson, who voted for Lecompton, are both in danger of being rejected by their own and the democratic parties. In these districts anti-Lecompton democrats are openly running. To crown all, there is a very strong sentiment growing up in the South in favor of the very principle for which Douglas has fought."

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald writes:
You may rest assured Gen. Walker will proceed to Nicaragua immediately. He lives for no other purpose, and believes in no other destiny. His resources are greater now than ever, and his support in the United States more personal and powerful.

Another Blow at Popular Sovereignty.

Judge Lecompte, the American Jeffries, decided the other day, in Kansas, in the case of Jack Henderson, who had been arrested under a territorial law providing for the punishment of election frauds, that the Territorial legislature had no power to enact a law defining what shall constitute a crime.

Popular Sovereignty, as carried out by the Shamocracy, is becoming rather a slim affair. They are merely pretended friends. They find they cannot make it subserve the cause of Slavery, and accordingly, want nothing more to do with it. What will be their next hobby? They would attempt the acquisition of Cuba forthwith, but they are afraid the tamed Republicans would organize emigrant aid societies all over the Union and make a free State out of it by the time the arrangements were all made for its annexation. The mention of Emigrant-Aid Societies and Sharp's rifles makes a pro-slavery Shamocrat turn pale and shake in his boots.

Wm. Walker and the Administration.
In a speech of Fillibuster Walker at New Orleans, a few days since, he announced "that Mr. Buchanan, through his Secretary of War, sent an ambassador to (Gen. Walker), saying that if he would forgo the Nicaragua enterprise and engage in the service of Mexico, and while in that service do some act, such as tearing down the flag of Spain, rendering a war between Spain and Mexico inevitable, he (Walker) would receive the support of the administration."

This is about on a par with the policy of Mr. Pierce in sending Pierre Soule as Minister to Spain to kick up a bobby about Cuba. The Washington Union, however, denies that negotiations were opened with Walker as he asserts, but the Administration has been so mixed up with his filibustering projects that the public will require some stronger proof than the Union's mere denial to convince it that there was no foundation for Walker's statement.

What's the use of talking about intervention, when at one fell blow the Supreme Court has made all the Territories and free States slave Territories and slave States? The only chance freedom has now in Kansas is in popular sovereignty.

Acquittal of Lane.

Gen. JAMES H. LANE has been acquitted by the examining court, at Lawrence, K. T., of the charge of killing Gaius Jenkins. The court held that Lane was justifiable in shooting Jenkins, as it was done in self-defence.

The Democrat says the error in the Exhibit which we inquired concerning, "was a mistake of the printer."
We knew that would be the reply if any. The poor printer is often made the scape goat of other men's sins.

What Buchanan Costs the Country.

The U. S. Economist estimates the actual expenditures of the next fiscal year at \$90,000,000. The receipts of the Treasury from imports are not likely to exceed \$50,000,000, and those from the sales of lands will be trifling, so that not far from \$40,000,000 will have to be borrowed. This will bring up the public debt incurred by the present Administration since December, 1856, to the round sum of \$80,000,000. It will not take long after that, at the present rate of progress, to swell this huge debt to \$100,000,000!

The Lecompton organs throughout the country attempt to deceive their readers by denying that the present Administration is either wasteful or extravagant, but take good care to withhold the figures. Round and bold assertions are all the capital they have left. Facts are commodities in which they have long since ceased to deal; so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Napoleon on the Slave-Trade.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser's London correspondent says:
"It is stated from France that the Emperor has notified Spain that, although England has threatened to leave her to her fate on the Cuban question, he will support her to the last."

A mere groundless rumor, without doubt. He may have offered his services as a negotiator or interposer, but he is too shrewd to contemplate an open rupture with England just now. Having embarked in the slave-trade himself, his sympathies are probably with Spain, but he will never send a fleet to raise the British blockade of Cuba.

The Approaching Election in Kansas.

Our latest advices from Kansas indicate a tremendous majority against the English swindle, on the first Monday in August. Well informed persons on the ground say that ninety of every hundred voters will go against it. Some hope is entertained that Gov. Denver will call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of re-districting the southern portion of the Territory. This would tend greatly to swell the Free State vote, but it has hardly probable that Gov. Denver can be induced to take this step.

John Young, the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, commenced on the 5th inst., to stump the State. His appointments are out for the central part of the State. We may expect to hear him here after awhile.

Dr. Arno, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis, was indicted and tried last week on a charge of committing a rape on the person of a female patient in the Asylum, but was acquitted—the jury not leaving the box.

The Democrats of the 11th District have nominated John R. Crofford, of Huntington, as their candidate for Congress.

An Honor to the Legal Profession.

The world will have its joke at the expense of the legal fraternity, but it is obliged to confess, in spite of the many black sheep in the flock, that no other profession has furnished finer examples of honesty, integrity, and a sincere love of justice. We might cite a multitude of instances in illustration of the remark, both in our own past history and at the present day; but our object now is to notice the retirement of Mr. Justice Coleridge, of the Court of Queen's Bench, after forty year's service, a couple of weeks since. The occasion was a touching one, not only to the spectators, but to the high legal dignitaries present. The Attorney-General was deputed to express the regret of the bar of England at the loss of one of its chief ornaments, and their hope that happiness would attend him in his retirement.

In the course of his response to the remarks of the Attorney-General, which contained most happy and appropriate reference to his labors and associations with the bar, the retiring Justice took occasion to warn the younger members of the profession of the dangers which beset them "from the love of intellectual display, and even from an exaggerated sense of duty to your clients." He said:

"Gentlemen, especially my younger friends, suffer me, without offence, to put you on your guard against these. We can well afford to bear traditional pleasantness upon us from without, but we cannot afford that multiplying these there should exist among thoughtful persons a feeling that our professional standard of honor is questionable—that we, as advocates, would scorn to do in the common walks of life. Sometimes I confess, it seems to me that we lend support to such a feeling by the lightness with which we impute ungenerous conduct or practices to each other. Surely no case is so sacred, no client so dear, that ever an advocate should be called upon to barter his self-respect. If that be our duty, our great glorious profession is no calling for a gladiator."

These words should be pondered by the legal profession on this side of the water.

Harmonious Democracy.

The following extracts, which we clip from the National Democrat, the Douglas organ published at Indianapolis, will afford some idea to the reader, of the union and harmony existing among the Democracy of this State.

"The Washington States closes a long article in reference to the treason against the Democratic party in Illinois, in the following truthful and expressive remark: 'The bolters in Illinois cannot be encouraged without death to the party organization. To cheer them on is to sound the death-knell of Democracy.'"

"Brother Hicks of the Rockport Democrat, says that the Democracy down there are going to show Lecompton out at the back door.
That's right, Hicks; and when you get the old burlap out, just turn the key on him and let him slide."

"The popular sovereignty Democrats of Spencer county have issued a call signed by J. W. Richardson, Chairman of the Democratic Co. Committee, and by fifty of the sterling Democracy of the county, for a Democratic Mass Convention, to be held at Centerville on the 24th of July, to nominate Representatives and county officers. Judge Hovey is to address the Convention. The Democracy of Spencer county are wide awake, and will give a good account of themselves in October. We shall look for 100 to 500 majority for Hovey over any man whom the Lecomptonites may put on the track."

"The Chicago National Democrat and National Union, being a German and English edition of the same paper, have handed down the Danite ticket, and come to the support of the regular Democratic nominations made on the 21st of April. Schade has again resumed the editorship of the two papers.

The Danites are about to establish another "organ" in place of the Union."
"Judge Hovey has commenced the canvass of his district for Congress. He is making thorough work of it, and is every where received with the most gratifying evidences of popular favor. No better proof of this is needed than the unmitigated abuse which is meted out to him by the Lecompton press."

"The Washington Star, one of the Administration cubs, is out upon Senator Douglas, and in defence of the course pursued by the Danites of Illinois. This is merely a straw showing which way the wind blows."

Second Mission of a Secret Agent.

Martin the confidential clerk and agent of the Secretary of the Interior, who was sent to Kansas last fall, and who superintended the maneuvers which gave to the Lecompton Constitution its final shape, has been dispatched to the same quarter. He has been absent some two weeks, and is not expected back until after the August vote in Kansas. Of course, the National Treasury will respond both for his expenses and his expenditures.—Wash. Rep.

Later From Utah.

The telegraph brings advices from Salt Lake Valley to the 19th ult. Brigham Young had returned to Salt Lake City and held a Conference with Gov. Cumming and the Peace Commissioners, and it is reported that a treaty of peace has been concluded. The intentions of the Mormons, however, were still veiled in mystery. Colonel Johnston was on the march for Salt Lake City.

Another Steamer Borne—Lives Lost.

The U. S. Mail Packet Galena, was suddenly burned at the Red Wing levee on the 1st inst., with the loss of five lives; cargo and baggage of passengers. Dr. O. Everts, wife and child, and G. W. Richards and wife of Laporte, were passengers.

The loss of the boat is estimated at \$50,000; no insurance. The cargo was small and not particularly valuable; uninsured. A small amount of money was saved from the safe.

The persons known to be lost are: Mrs. Polly Porter, Miss Nancy Porter, Charles Porter, all of Michigan, and John Tyson.

The Reaper and Mower Contest.

In pursuance of the notice given by the State Board of Agriculture, the trial of Reapers and Mowers came off here on Wednesday and Thursday last. The weather was very propitious for the occasion, and everything "worked to a charm." There was as great a display of elegant and meritorious machines as ever there was at any place or on any occasion, and the contestants came up to every requirement, while the Board and all the Committees did everything to render things agreeable. The following is a list of entries:

REAPERS AND MOWERS COMBINED.
Ketchum's Machine,
Rugg's Illinois Harvester and Mower.
Kirby's Combined Harvester.
Seymour, Morgan & Allen's Patent N. Y. Raking Reaper and Mower combined.
Reiley's Badger Reaper and Mower.
Esterly's Combined do
J. J. Mann & Son's Combined Machine.
McCormick's Combined Machine.
New York Combined Machine.

REAPERS.
Rugg's Illinois Harvester and Mower.
Wemple's Self Raking Reaper.
Flowers' Improved Reaper, Shelbyville, Ind.
Seymour, Morgan & Allen's N. Y. Patent Raking Reaper.
Reiley's Patent Reaper.
McCormick's do
J. J. Mann & Son's Reaper.
Mann's Patent Reaper with Witt's Improvement.

MOWERS.
Rugg's Illinois Harvester.
Deitz & Dunham's—with Trump's Improvement.
Kirby's Mower.
H. F. Mann's Improved Great Western Iron Mower.
Reiley's Patent Mower.
R. L. Allen's Mower, N. Y.
Autman & Miller's, Stark County, Ohio.
Eagle Mower, Heath's Patent.
Miller's National Mower.
Heath's Eagle Mower.

We have neither time nor room to speak of the individual merits of each machine. The State Board will do this at a proper time, when we shall give the result of their deliberations. The following is the report of the Committee on Awards:

ON REAPERS—STATE BOARD.
1st premium—Mann's with Witt's improvement \$30 00
2d premium—J. J. Mann & Son's 15 00

MOWERS.
1st premium—Autman & Miller's National Mower, Canton, Ohio. 30 00
2d premium—H. F. Mann's Great Western Iron Mower, Laporte. 15 00

REAPERS AND MOWERS COMBINED.
1st premium—Kirby's Combined, Buffalo, N. Y. 30 00
2d premium—Esterly, Whitewater, Wis. 15 00

COUNTY TRIAL.

It is proper to state that all the machines which entered for trial by the direction of the State Board were entered in the County contest, and the awards are as follows—there being no 2d premiums offered by the County Board:

J. J. & H. F. Mann's Patent Reaper. \$10 00
H. F. Mann's Great Western Iron Mower. 10 00
Rugg's Harvester (combined) Ill. 10 00

The gentleman who proclaimed the result of the deliberations of the State Committee remarked that they had been governed exclusively by the directions of the Board, and added that no outside influence had been attempted by any one, and that the Committee were unanimous in their decisions.—Laporte Times.

Douglas Logic.

Mr. Lincoln said substantially in his Springfield speech, that the two antagonistic principles of Freedom and Slavery were irreconcilable, and that there would in all probability be no peace until one or the other should gain the complete and entire ascendancy. In his speech on Friday evening last, Mr. Douglas controverted this doctrine, and in doing so gave a fair specimen, both of his logic and his extraordinary unfairness of argument. "Uniformity," said he, "in local and domestic affairs would be destructive of State rights, of State sovereignty, of personal liberty and personal freedom. Uniformity is the parent of despotism the world over, not only in politics but in religion. Whenever that doctrine is proclaimed, that all States must be free or all must be slave, that all labor must be white or all must be black, that all persons in each State must have the same privileges, or be governed by the same institutions, you have destroyed the great safe-guard of the citizen, thrown around him by the Constitution." Now consider what it is Mr. Douglas is attempting to controvert. Mr. Lincoln had assumed as his belief that the several States in which slavery exists would in due time take measures to abolish or in some way or other get rid of the institution. Mr. Douglas asserts that such action on the part of the slaveholding States would be fatal to the liberties of the country. It would produce "uniformity," and "uniformity is the parent of despotism." This is the point of Mr. Douglas's argument, if argument it may be called, and it is but a reiteration, in other language, of the Calhoun doctrine that "Slavery is the corner stone of free institutions." Let the slaveholding States, by virtue of their sovereignty, abolish Slavery, and they at once lay the axe at the root of "State rights, State sovereignty, personal liberty and personal freedom," produce "uniformity," and convert our federal government into a "despotism." So argues Mr. Douglas; and if his course on the Slavery question for the last four years be any criterion of his belief, it must be conceded that his argument possesses strong claims to sincerity. Hereafter, when Mr. Douglas devotes his abilities and influence to advancing the schemes of the Slavery propagandists, to upholding Supreme Court decisions which declare Slavery to be the normal condition of all our Territories, let it be understood, in palliation of that course, that he believes the perpetuation of the institution to be the only thing that can preserve our government from becoming a despotism.—Chi. Trib.

The Pittsburgh Advocate says that Bishop Simpson has so far recovered his health that he will soon be able to resume his labors in the regular work of the Episcopacy.

Wouldn't Go.

One of the features of the celebration of the Fourth of Laporte was announced to be the liberation of a pair of American Eagles, by Mr. D. G. Rose, who had been keeping them as "pets" for a year past. When the time came the eagles were let loose, but, says the Union, they wouldn't go.

The October Election.

There is beginning to be much interest excited in relation to the coming State and County elections. The corruptions of the present administration are arousing the people from one end to the other of this confederacy. All honest men stand aghast at the acts of James Buchanan and his corrupt time servers. Democrats as well as Republicans, are disgusted with the unparalleled profligacy that characterizes the powers at Washington. Corruption, starting at Washington, is ramified through a thousand different channels, and thousands of corrupt partisans, are making their fortunes out of the public property, and the money that should of right, go into the Nation's Treasury. But not only is our Treasury robbed and made bankrupt, but the will and judgment of the people, are sought to be controlled. Men are told that they must think as the President thinks, or they will not be regarded by him as worthy of any honor or profit under his administration. They must not only suffer him to spend millions upon millions in an uncalculated and useless Mormon war, but they must also permit him to do their thinking, and dictate rules of action for their judgments.

Not only is the public eye looking with earnestness to Washington, but there is a general awakening of the people in regard to our home interest. The State election this fall is an important one to every citizen of Indiana. If it goes against the administration, it will be a keel in the ears of all Lecomptonites, that will start them from their imagined security.

But there is no less interest as regards our county elections. We have members of the Legislature to elect, and they should be men selected for their worth; they should have the ability and will to make the sentiment of the people felt, when it is again sought to force back upon us the W. & E. Canal. That this will be one of the measures that will come before the Legislature this winter, we have not the least doubt. They should be men, too, competent to devise and assist in giving to the people a constitutional system of Free Common Schools.—Liberty Herald.

Affairs in Utah—Probable Indian War in Washington and Oregon.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1858.
The news from Utah is by no means satisfactory. Although official despatches make no mention of any disagreement between Governor Cumming and the army officers, the fact is notorious and forms the staple of most of the private correspondence from Camp Scott. Governor Cumming was not satisfied with the course indicated by the Peace commissioners, nor all together with the policy of sending them at all. He thought the President's proclamation should have been sent to him directly.

The Peace commissioners, have no authority to supersede Cumming's power as Governor, or to control the movements of the Army. They were appointed with the expectation, of finding the Mormons in rebellion, and taking their submission on certain conditions, and with no belief that Gov. Cumming would be established at Salt Lake in the administering of civil functions. Hence to such extent, so much of their task is already fulfilled. How far they may deem it necessary to proceed beyond this point has yet to be developed.

Gen. Johnston's command, numbering in all about 3,000 men, was to have started on the 12th of June for the military reservation beyond Salt Lake. No new orders have been issued, and his march is now directed to the destination marked out before the trains were burnt and animals stampeded last Fall. So he is only obeying his original instructions.

Private letters to officials here state that there is every probability of a serious Indian war in Oregon and Washington, and the Administration is much exercised at the prospect which presents itself.

Arrival of the Canada.

ST. JOHN, N. F.—The R. M. steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., passed Cape Race at 1 A. M. Monday.

The Indian arrived out on the 30th, and the North Star and Kangaroo on the 1st. Cotton at Liverpool had considerably advanced, with larger sales during the week.

Breadstuffs firm; flour 6d higher. Wheat advanced 1c 2d owing to drought on the continent. Corn dull. Provisions steady. Consols for account 95 1/2 @ 97 1/2.

News of but little importance.

The bill allowing the House of Commons to admit Jews passed to the second reading in the Lords, by 46 majority.

Considerable anxiety was felt in relation to the Atlantic telegraph cable when the Canada sailed.

A private meeting of Illinois Central R. R. stockholders had been held in London, but the proceedings were not made public.

The House of Lords has rejected the bill to abolish church rates by a large majority. Parliament will be prorogued before the end of July.

The Spanish ministry had resigned, and a new cabinet had been organized, headed by O'Donnell.

Senator Sumner.

BOSTON, June 28, 1858.
A private letter received in this city, from one of the most distinguished physicians in France, says that upon consultation by the leading doctors in that Empire relative to the case of Senator Sumner, who is now in Paris, it has been decided to perform an operation on the back for the purpose of producing a counter-irritation. The operation is that of cauterization—the burning of the flesh and muscle to the spinal column. While this operation is very severe, usually, it is said it can now be performed by the aid of ether, without producing the slightest pain. It is believed that the operation will prove of the greatest advantage to the patient.—Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.

The Rockport Democrat says: There is no disguising the fact that the English bill, instead of being the great pacification measure intended by the Lecompton men, is odious in the extreme to the rank and file of our party. It will never do in the world to commit the party to such a bill of abominations. Its absurdities will condemn any party to an everlasting fame of infamy.

No sane man can expect the State ticket to succeed, since Democracy has been struck down by English contrivance, and its vitality is being persistently strangled by miserable Lecompton traitors. If there be a single spark of Democracy left, after the coming elections in the North, around which Democrats can still rally, we shall rejoice sincerely.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

The Ohio Republican State Convention met at Columbus on Tuesday, July 13.—The Convention was large, harmonious, and enthusiastic. Resolutions re-affirming the principles of the party were adopted by acclamation.

The following ticket was nominated: For Supreme Judge, Wm. V. Peck, of Scioto; for Attorney, C. P. Wolcott, of Summit, by acclamation; for Comptroller, W. B. Thrall, of Franklin; for Board of Public Works, John S. Marvin, of Butler.

The Seventh District.

Hon. JOHN F. DAVIS has announced himself as an independent anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh District. The Republicans will probably accept Mr. Davis as their candidate, and if so he will be elected by a majority of thousands.

Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, July 13th.

The Utah Correspondence of the Republican under date of June 15th says:—The conditions agreed upon at the conference between Gov. Cumming, the Peace Commissioners and the heads of the Mormon Church are, troops shall enter the city without opposition. The civil officers shall be permitted to perform the duties of their offices without interruption, and an unconditional obedience to the laws of the land shall be given.

On the other hand the past offences shall be forgotten, as stated in the President's proclamation. All the houses in the city have been closed against both civil officers and strangers, except one which is occupied by the Governor and family. Everybody else was obliged to sleep in their wagons or on the ground.

The persons in the city were Gov. Cumming, Secretary Harriet, Powell and McCulloch, Peace Commissioners; Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Mr. Craig, Indian Agent; Mr. Dodson, Marshal of the Territory, and Messrs. Simonton, Filmore and Bronson, correspondents of the New York Times, Herald and Tribune.

Arrival of Steamship Fulton.